

30

THE
BLOODY BUOY,
ABRIDGED.

THROWN OUT AS

A WARNING TO BRITONS,

At the Present Important Period:

CONTAINING
A FAITHFUL RELATION OF A MULTITUDE

ACTS OF  BARBARITY,

Such as the EYE never witnessed, the TONGUE expressed, or the
IMAGINATION conceived, at the commencement of

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

BY

PETER PORCUPINE.

It is essential to the cause of justice and humanity, to recal to the minds of every Englishman, that these dreadful recitals are not the effusions of party malice, but ABSOLUTE FACTS, faithfully extracted from the STATE TRIALS of FRANCE, and taken from the formal depositions, delivered upon OATH, of eye witnesses, or indirect accomplices, of the criminal deeds which they describe. These FACTS are written in characters appropriate to the genius and spirit of their legitimate parent, the Republic of France, the deformed offspring of Perjury, Plunder, and Assassination: they are written in CHARACTERS OF BLOOD, which can never be effaced!!!

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ADDRESS TO THE READER.

THE following pages contain a brief list of enormities which cannot be perused without horror; they are extracted from documents, the authenticity of which, unhappily, admits not of a doubt. The bloody catalogue might easily be swelled to the size of a folio volume; and even then, a very considerable part of the crimes which have signalized the FRENCH REVOLUTION, would remain unrecorded.

At a time when there are men so base, or so infatuated, as to speak in terms of admiration of the Tree which has produced such poisonous fruit, it is undoubtedly proper to oppose its deformities to its beauties, that the public may be supplied with a just criterion of its value and merit.

It is a singular fact, that the works which contain the account of these horrid crimes, were scarcely known in America, until the laudable zeal and active vigilance of the writer, who assumes the appellation of *Peter Porcupine*, introduced them to the notice of the inhabitants of the United States; and when we consider that they are, even now, but too little known in England, we may naturally conclude, that no inconsiderable pains have been taken to prevent their circulation.

Extract from *Peter Porcupine's* PREFACE.

"THE object of the following work is to give the people of this happy land a striking and experimental proof of the horrible effects of anarchy and infidelity. The necessity of such an undertaking, at this time, would have been in a great measure precluded, had our public prints been conducted with that impartiality and undaunted adherence to truth, which the interests of the community and of suffering humanity demanded from them; but so far from this, the greatest part of those vehicles of information have most industriously concealed, or glossed over, the actions as well as the motives of the ruling powers of France.

"Thus has the liberty of the press, a liberty of which we so justly boast, been not only useless to us during this terrible convulsion of the civilized world, but has been so perverted as to lead us into errors, which had well nigh plunged us into the situation of France. *Not are we yet secure.* Disorganization and blasphemous principles are disseminated among us with but too much success; and unless we profit from the **AWFUL EXAMPLE** before us, we may yet experience **ALL the calamities that HEAVEN and EARTH now call on us to deplore.**

"Fully impressed with this persuasion, the author of these pages has ventured to undeceive the misguided, and to shew a yet happy people the dangers they have to fear. With this object in view, he has too much confidence in the good sense and piety of his countrymen, not to be assured, that his efforts will be seconded by their zeal in the cause of order and religion.

"The materials for this work have been collected from different publications, **ALL written by Frenchmen, and ALL, except one from which a few extracts are made, printed at Paris.**

"The author foresees that the *cant of modern patriotism* will be poured forth against him on this occasion. He knows that he shall be represented as an enemy to the French nation, and of the cause of Liberty. To this he will answer beforehand, with the frankness of a man who thinks no freedom equal to that of speaking the truth. As to the individuals composing this formerly amiable nation, many of them, and he hopes very many, are still intitled to his love and esteem—But with respect to the *regenerated French*, he would blush to be thought their friend, after what he has recorded in the following pages.—And, as to the cause of Liberty; if that cause is to be maintained by **FALSEHOOD, BLASPHEMY, ATRACIOUS ROBBERY, VIOLATION, and MURDER,** he is, and trusts

THE BLOODY BUOY, &c.

1. **S**OON after the first National Assembly had decreed that the Comtat of Avignon belonged to the French nation, an army of assassins, of whom one Jourdan, sur-named the Cut-throat, was the commander, took possession of the unfortunate city of Avignon. The churches were immediately pillaged, the sacred vases profaned and carried off, and the altars levelled to the ground. The prisons were soon filled, and the unhappy victims were released only to suffer death. A deep pit was dug to receive their dead bodies, six hundred of which were thrown into it, mangled and distorted, before ten o'clock the next day. Among them was Mr. Nolhac, a priest, in the eightieth year of his age. He had been thirty years rector of St. Symphorien, a parish which he preferred to all others, and which he could not be prevailed on to quit for a more lucrative one, because he would not desert the poor. During his rectorship he had been the common father of his parishioners, the refuge of the indigent, the comforter of the afflicted, and the friend and counsellor of every honest man. When the hour of danger approached, his friends advised him to fly; but no intreaties could prevail on him to abandon his flock: "No," said the good old man, "I have watched over them in the halcyon days of peace, and shall I now leave them 'midst storms and tempests, without a guide, without any one to comfort them in their last dreary moments?"—Mr. Nolhac, who, till now, had been respected even by the Cut-throats, was sent to the prison the evening before the execution. His appearance and his salutation were those of a consoling angel:—"I come, my children, to die with you: we shall soon appear in the presence of that God whom we serve, and who will not desert us in the hour of death." He fortified their drooping courage, administered the last consolatory pledges of his love, and, the next day embraced and cheered each individual as he was called forth by the murderers. Two of these

stood at the door with a bar of iron in their hands, and as the prisoners advanced knocked them down : the bodies were then delivered over to the other ruffians, who hacked and disfigured them with their sabres, before they threw them into the pit, that they might not afterwards be known by their friends and relations.—When the Cut-throats were dispersed, every one was anxious to find the body of Mr. Nolhac. It was at last discovered by the cassock and the crucifix which he wore on his breast. It had been pierced in fifty places, and the skull was mashed to pieces.

Hist. of the French Clergy, by Abbé Barruel, p. 104.

2. Several priests were conducted to Lagrave, where they were told that they must take the oath *, or suffer death. Among them was Sulpician, of 98 years of age, and a young Abbé of the name of Novi. The whole chose death, the venerable Sulpician leading the way. The trial of Mr. Novi was particularly severe. The ruffians brought his father to the spot, and told him, if he could persuade his son to swear, he should live. The tender old man wavering, hesitating between the feelings of nature and the duties of religion, at last yields to parental fondness, throws his arms round his child's neck, buries his face in his bosom, and with tears and sobs presses his compliance. "Oh! my child, my child, spare the life of your father!"—My dearest Father!—My dearest Father," returned the Abbé; "I will do more. I will do more. I will die worthy of you and my God. You educated me a Catholic: I am a priest, a servant of the Lord. It will be a greater comfort to you, in your grey hairs, to have your son a martyr than an apostate."—The villians tear them asunder, and amidst the cries and lamentations of the father, extend the son before him a bleeding corpse. P. 210.

3. In the same town, and on the same day, the axe was suspended over the head of Mr. Teron, when the revolutionists bethought them that he had a son. This son was about ten years of age; and, in order to enjoy the father's torments, and the child's tears both at a time, he was brought to the place of execution. His tears and cries gave a relish to the ferocious banquet. After tiring themselves with the spectacle, they put

* This oath amounted to neither more nor less than direct perjury; since, by taking it, they must break the oath they had made when they entered the priesthood.

the father to death before the eyes of the child, whom they besmeared with his blood. P. 211.

4. As soon as the unfortunate Louis XVI. had been transferred from his throne to a loathsome prison, the National Assembly formed a plan for the total extirpation of the priests, and with them the Christian Religion. The ministers of the altar were seized and thrown into prison, or transported, from every part of the country. At Paris about three hundred of them were shut up, in order to be massacred, and were actually put to death during the first and second weeks of September, 1792. P. 268

5. At the gate of the prison of La Force, the assassins were placed in two rows: the two ruffians, called judges, who gave the signal of death, were placed at the gate; and, as soon as the prisoner passed them, the assassins dispatched him with their knives or sabres, throwing the bodies in a heap at the end of the line. At the foot of this trophy of dead bodies, says the historian, we must now exhibit a scene of a different kind in the murder of the princess of Lamballe. She had retired in safety to London; but her attachment to the royal family would not suffer her to remain in her asylum, while they were exposed. Her fidelity was a crime that the infidelity of her enemies could never forgive.

When this illustrious victim was brought forth, she was asked to swear an eternal hatred to the king, the queen, and to royalty. "The oath," said she, "is foreign to the sentiments of my heart, and I will never take it."—She was instantly delivered over to the ministers of death. These ruffians pretend to caress her, stroke her cheeks with their hands yet reeking with human blood, and thus conduct her along the line. Amidst all these insults her courage never deserted her. When arrived at the heap of dead bodies, she was ordered to kneel, and ask pardon of the nation: "I have never injured the nation," she replied, "nor will I ask it's pardon."—"Down," said they, "and ask pardon, if you wish to live." "No," said she, "I scorn to ask pardon from assassins that call themselves the nation: I will never bend my knee, or accept of a favour at such hands."

Her soul was superior to fear. "Kneel and ask pardon," was heard from a thousand voices, but in vain. Two of the assassins now seized her arms, and, pulling her from side to side, nearly dislocated her shoulders. "Go on, scoundrels," said the

heroic princess, "I will ask no pardon."—In a rage to see themselves thus overcome by the constancy of a woman, they dashed her down, and rushed in upon her with their knives and poignards. Her head soon appeared hoisted upon a liberty pike, and her heart, after *being bit* by one of the ruffians, was put into a bason. Both were carried in triumph through the streets of Paris. At last, after having feasted the eyes of the multitude, the bearers took them to the Temple, now become a prison, where one of the two commissaries that guarded the king, called him to the window, that he might see it; but his companion, a little more humane, prevented the unfortunate monarch from approaching. A fainting fit, from hearing of the event, fortunately saved the queen from the heart-rending sight.

The body stripped naked, and the bowels hanging out, was exposed to view on the top of the murdered victim, where it remained till the massacre was over. P. 318.

6. A great fire was made in the Place-Dauphine, at which many, both men and women, were roasted. The Countess of Perignan with her three daughters were dragged thither.—They were stripped, rubbed over with oil, and then put to the fire. The eldest of the daughters, who was fifteen, begged them to put an end to the torments, and a young fellow shot her through the head. The cannibals, who were shouting and dancing round the fire, enraged to see themselves thus deprived of the pleasure of hearing her cries, seized the too-merciful murderer, and threw him into the flames.

When the Countess was dead, they brought six priests, and cutting off some of the roasted flesh, presented them each a piece to eat. They shut their eyes, and made no answer.—The oldest of the priests was then stripped, and tied opposite the fire. The mob told the others, that perhaps they might prefer the relish of a priest's flesh to that of a Countess; but they suddenly rushed into the flames. The barbarians tore them out to prolong their torments; not, however, before they were dead, and beyond the reach even of Parisian cruelty. P. 327.

7. On Monday, September 3, at ten o'clock in the evening, a man, or rather a monster, named Philip, living in the street of the Temple, came to the Jacobin Club, of which he was a member, and, with a box in his hand, mounted the tribune.—Here he made a long speech on patriotism, concluding by a declaration, that he looked upon every one who preferred the ties of blood and of nature to that of patriotic duty, as an

aristocrat worthy of death; and, to convince them of the purity and sincerity of his own principles, he opened the box, and held up, by the grey hair, the bloody and shrivelled heads of his father and mother, "which I have cut off," said the impious wretch, "because they obstinately persisted in not hearing mass from a constitutional priest." The speech of this paricide received the loudest applauses; and the two heads were ordered to be buried beneath the busts of Ankerstrom and Brutus, behind the president's chair*.

EXTRACTS from "*A Relation of the Cruelties committed at Lyons.*"

8. The grand scene of destruction and massacre was opened in the once flourishing and opulent city of Lyons, by a public profanation of all those things that had been looked upon as sacred. The murderers in chief, chosen from among the members of the National Convention, were a play actor, and a man who, under the old government, had been a bum-baliff. Their first step was to brutify the minds of the populace; to extinguish the remaining sparks of humanity and religion, by teaching them to set heaven and an hereafter at defiance; in order to prepare them for the massacres, which they were commissioned to execute.

A mock procession was formed, in imitation of those observed by the Catholic church. It was headed by a troop of men bearing in their hands the chalices and other vases which had been taken from the plundered churches. At the head of the procession there was an ass, dressed in the vestments of the priests that the revolutionary army had murdered in the neighbourhood of the city, with a mitre on his head. This beast, a beast of the same kind on which our Redeemer rode, now bore a load of crucifixes, and other symbols of the Christian religion; having the old and new testament tied to his tail. When this procession came to the spot which had been

* According to Monsieur Peltier, in his picture of Paris, the number of persons murdered in the different prisons of that city, from Sunday the 2d to Friday the 7th of September, 1792, amounted to 1,005. To these he says, should be added the poor creatures who were put to death in the hospital of Bicetre, and in the yards of la Salpêtrière; those who were drowned at the hospital of la Force; and all those who were dragged out of the dungeons of the Conciergerie and the Chatelet, to be butchered on the Pont au Change, which may be computed, without exaggeration, at 8,000 individuals.

fixed on for the purpose the bible was burnt, and the ass given to drink out of the sacramental cup, amidst the shouts and rejoicing of the blasphemous assistants.

Such a beginning plainly foretold what was to follow. An undistinguished butchery of all the rich immediately commenced. Hundreds of persons, women as well as men, were taken out of the city at a time, tied to trees, shot to death, stabbed, or else knocked on the head. In the city the guillotine never ceased a moment; it was shifted three times; holes were dug at each place to receive the blood, and yet it ran in the gutters.

It were impossible to describe this scene of carnage, or to give an account of each act of the, till now, unheard of barbarity; two or three, however, demand a particular mention. P. 37.

9. Madame Lauras, hearing that her husband was condemned, went, accompanied with her ten children, and threw herself on her knees before the ferocious Collot D'Herbois, one of the members of the Convention; but no mercy could be expected from a wretch whose business it was to kill. She followed her beloved husband to the place of execution, surrounded with her weeping offspring. On seeing him fall, her cries and the wildness of her looks but too plainly foretold her approaching end. She was seized with the pains of a premature childbirth, and was carried home to her house, where a commissary soon after arrived, drove her from her bed and her house, from the door of which she fell dead into the street. P. 39.

10. Two women who had persisted in asking the life of their husbands, were tied, during six hours, to the posts of the guillotine. Their own husbands were executed before their eyes, and their blood sprinkled over them. P. 41.

11. To these facts I shall add the death of Maupetit. He was made prisoner during the siege, buried alive up to his neck, and in this situation had his head mashed to pieces with small cannon balls, which his enemies tossed at it with all the insulting grimaces of savages. P. 101.

EXTRACTS from "*The Trials of the Members of the Revolutionary Committees at Nantz, and of the Representative CARRIER.*"

12. At Nantz, old men, women with child, and children, were drowned, without distinction. They were put on board of lighters, which were railed round to keep the prisoners from jumping overboard if they should happen to disengage them-

selves. There were plugs made in the bottom, or sides, which being pulled out, the lighter sunk, and all in it were drowned. These expeditions were first carried on by night, but the sun soon beheld the murderous work. At first the prisoners were drowned in their cloaths; this, however, appeared too merciful; to expose the two sexes naked before each other, was a pleasure that the ruffians could not forego.

13. I must now, says the witness, speak of a new sort of cruelty. The young men and women were picked out from among the mass of sufferers, stripped naked, and tied together, face to face. After being kept in this situation about an hour, they were put into an open lighter; and, after receiving several blows on the skull with the butt of a musket, thrown into the water. These were called *Republican Marriages*. V. 1, p. 68.

14. Carrier, the bloodiest of the bloody, harangued his agents sword in hand; he ordered a woman to be shot at her window, merely because she looked at him; he chose from among the female prisoners, those whom he thought worthy of his foul embraces; and, after being satiated with their charms, sent them to the guillotine.

Observe well, reader, that this was a *Member of the National Convention!*—a *Representative of the People!*—a *Law Giver!* V. 1, p. 76.

Nantz, 5 Ventose, second year of the French Republic

15. Citizen *Malé* is hereby ordered to conduct the forty women, under his *care*, to the top of the cliff *Pierre Moine*, and there throw them head foremost into the sea. V. 5, p. 35.

(Signed)

FOUCAULT.

16. *Vaujois*, a witness, says; I wrote ten times to the administrators of the district, and went often to the revolutionary committee to request, that something should be done for the poor children in prison; but could obtain nothing. At last I ventured to speak to Carrier, who replied, in a passion; You are a counter-revolutionist: no pity: they are young vipers, that must be destroyed.—If I had acted of myself, says the witness, I should have shared their fate.

17. One day, in entering the *Entrepot*, a citizen of Nantz saw a great heap of corpses: they were all of children; many were still palpitating and struggling with death. The man looked at them for some time, saw a child move its arm, he seized it, ran home with it, and had the good luck to save it from death, and its more terrible ministers.

18. A *M. Thomas* was questioned, and attested that the revolutionary committee issued an order, commanding all those who had taken children from the prisons, to carry them back again; and this, adds the witness, for the pure pleasure of having them murdered. V. 2, p. 151.

19. *Coffrant*, a witness, deposes that it was proposed to shoot some of the prisoners *en masse*;* but that the proposal was rejected. However, says he, as I was returning home one evening, I met Ramor, who told me that the shooting was at that moment going on. As I heard no noise, I could not believe him; but I was not suffered to remain long in doubt. A fellow came up to me covered with blood: that is the way we knock them off, my boy, says he. *Seven hundred had been shot that afternoon.* V. 4, p. 245.

20. *Debourges*, a witness, says: I have seen, during six days, nothing but drownings, guillotinings, and shootings. Being once on guard, I commanded a detachment that conducted the fourth *masse* of women to be shot at Gigan. When I arrived, I found *the dead bodies of seventy-five women* already stretched on the spot. They were quite naked. I was informed that *they were girls from fifteen to eighteen years of age.* When they had the misfortune not to fall dead after the shot, they were dispatched with sabres. V. 4, p. 256.

21. *Mrs. Picbot*, living by the water-side at Nantz, says, that she saw the carpenters busy constructing the lighters for drowning the prisoners; and soon after, says the witness, I saw brought to be drowned at the Crepuscule, a great number of women, many of whom had sucking children in their arms. They screamed and cried most piteously. Oh! said they, must we be put to death without being heard?

22. Several poor women of the neighbourhood ran and took a child apiece, and some two, from them. Upon this the poor creatures shrieked and tore their hair worse than before.—Oh! my dear, my love, my darling babe! am I never to see your dear face again! Heavens protect my poor dear little love!—Such heart-piercing cries were surely never before heard! yet these could not soften the hell-hounds that conducted them.

* The French expression is preserved here. It is to be hoped that it will never be adopted in the language of any other country. Its meaning is, *in multitudes.*

Many of these women were far advanced with child. All were taken into the boats, a part were immediately dispatched, and the rest put on board the Dutch sloop, till the next day.

When the next day arrived, says the witness, though we were all terror-struck, many had the courage to ask for a child apiece of those that were left alive; but the hard hearted villain, Fouquet, refused, pretending his orders were changed, and all that remained on board the sloop were drowned. V. 2, p. 222.

23. *Delamarre* informs the tribunal, that there was a heap formed of the bodies of the women who had been shot, and the soldiers laughing, called this horrible spectacle the *mountain*, alluding to the mountain of the National Convention. V. 2, p. 227.

24. *Coron*, one of the company of Marat, informs the tribunal, that he had seven thousand five hundred persons shot at the Gigan, and four thousand he had assisted to drown. V. 2, p. 252.

25. *Sophy Bretonville*, a witness, attests, that Perrocheaux came several times to her father's, under pretence of speaking to her mother about the release of her husband; but that his real business was to make indecent offers to herself. In short, says the witness, he made me an offer to release my father, if I would satisfy his lustful desires; but as I refused, Very well, said he, at last, I shall go and do his business for him in an instant. V. 2, p. 254.

26. A house was wanted for some purpose by the committee. Chaux was told that there was one in the neighbourhood; but that it was occupied by the owner. A pretty story, says he; in with the rascal into prison; and he will be glad to purchase his life at the expence of his house.

When the horrible situation of the prisoners was represented to the committee, Goulin and Chaux replied; So much the better; let them die, it will be so much clear gain to the nation. V. 2, p. 258.

27. *Jane Lavigne* informs the tribunal that, one night Carrier came with Phillippe to sup at her house. They were talking, says the witness, of the measures to be pursued. You are a parcel of whining rascals of judges, said Carrier: you want proofs to guillotine a man; into the river with the rascals, says the representative of the people, into the river with them; that is the shortest way. V. 2, p. 284.

28. *Mrs. Laillet* informs the tribunal, that six young ladies, of the name of Lameterye, were sent to the Bouffay. Carrier, says she, sent an order to put them instantly to death. The keeper of the prison commissioned me to communicate to them the fatal tidings. I called them into a room apart, and told them that the representative of the people had ordered their execution.

The youngest of them gave me this ring, (here he showed the ring) they threw themselves on their knees, and called on the name of Jesus Christ. From this posture the russians roused to conduct them to the place of death. They were executed without ever being tried. While they were dispatching, twenty-seven men awaited the fatal stroke at the foot of the guillotine.

It is said, to the *honour* of the executioner, that his remorse for having executed these young ladies was so great, that he died in a few days afterwards.

29. I attest, adds this witness, that I have seen numbers of naked bodies of women, lying by the side of the Loire, thrown up by the tide. I have seen heaps of human bodies gnawed, and partly devoured by the dogs and birds of prey; which latter were continually hovering over the city, and particularly near the water side. I have seen numbers of carcases in the bottoms of the lighters, partly covered with water. V. 3, p. 14.

30. *Captain Boulet*, one day in weighing his anchor, saw four or five hundred dead bodies raised up by the cables; and adds, that there were one hundred and thirty women confined at Mirabeau, who disappeared all at once. V. 3, p. 25.

31. I was at a drowning, says *Tabouret*, on board a lighter conducted by Affilé. Come on, my lads, said he, to the island of *Topsy-turvy*. Before we got out to the sinking place, I heard the prisoners make the most terrible lamentations. Save us! oh! save us! cried they; it is yet time! oh! pray, pray, save us! Some of their hands were untied, and they ran them through the railing, crying, Mercy, mercy! it was then that I saw the villain, Grand-Maison, chop off their hands and arms with his sabre. Ten minutes after, I heard the carpenters, placed in the little boats, hammering at the sides of the lighter; and, directly, down it went to the bottom. V. 3, p. 38.

32. *Lambert*, another witness, informs the tribunal, that he has seen the banks of the Loire covered with dead bodies; among which were several of old men, little children of both sexes, and an infinite number of women, all naked. One of the wo-

men, that I saw at one time, had an infant locked in her arms. She had been drowned at the Crepuscule, the day before, with about two hundred more. Vol. 3, page 66.

33. A witness deposes, that she saw Le Brun, one of the company of Marat, jump and dance upon the dead body of a child. Vol. 3, page 96.

34. *Lalloue*, says *Naud*, offered himself as an express to fetch back the one hundred and thirty-two persons that were sent off from Nantz to Paris. This, he said, he would do for the pleasure of seeing them drowned.

This *Lalloue*, continues the witness, was a judge, and the companion of the representative of the people, although but *nineteen* years of age. He had been convicted of *theft*, and boasted of being one of the murderers of the prisoners at Paris, in the month of September, 1792—Ah! says he, one day, to one of his companions on the bench, you should have seen us at Paris in the month of September. There you would have learned how to konck them off. Vol. 3, page 65.

35. *Laurency* informs the tribunal, that he saw, at one time, three hundred men conducted to the water. They were all naked and had their hands tied behind them. I saw too, adds the witness, several women and girls murdered on board a barge in the river; two of whom, aged about eighteen years, I saw a young lad behead with his sabre, while he sung the *carmagnole*. Vol. 3, page 114.

36. *Fugét*, a judge at Nantz, reads, from the register of his tribunal, an order of Carrier to send thirty-six men, twenty women, and four children, to be shot, without being heard or tried. This was accordingly done. Vol. 4, page 148.

37. I was one day, says a witness, sent to Bowin to see some bodies buried, that were left on the public square. There were upwards of thirty women, all naked, and exposed with the most horrible indecency. Vol. 4, page 280.

38. *Fontbonne* informs the tribunal, that he was one day invited to a dinner, in a pleasure garden belonging to Ducrois. Carrier and O'Sullivan were of the party. The conversation turned on the bodily strength of certain persons, when O'Sullivan observed—"Yes, there was my brother, who was devilish strong, particularly in the neck, for the executioner was obliged to give him the second stroke with the *national razor* before he could get his head off."

39. The witness adds, O'Sullivan told us, that he was going to drown a man much stronger than himself; that the man resist-

ed, but was knocked down : then, says O'Sullivan, I took my knife and stuck him, as butchers do the sheep. Vol. 9, p. 276.

40. A witness says, that Goullin beat his own father with a stick, when the old man was on his death-bed ; and adds, that his father died in two hours after.

Yes, (says the author of *La Conjuraton*, page 160) yes ; we have seen a representative of the people, a member of the National Convention, tie four children, the eldest of which was but sixteen years of age, to the four posts of the guillotine, while the blood of their father and mother streamed on the scaffold, and even dropped on their heads. Vol. 2, p. 281.

41. *Lairer* deposes, that Dèron came to the popular society with a man's ear pinned to the national cockade, which he wore in his cap. He went about, says the witness, with a pocket full of these ears, which he made the female prisoners kiss. Vol. 2, p. 36.

42. Many of the generals in La Vendee, says Forget, made it their glory to imitate the horrid butchers at Nantz. They committed unheard-of cruelties and indecencies. General Duquesnoy murdered several infants at the breast, and afterwards attempted to lie with their mothers.

This is the infernal monster that stiled himself the butcher of the Convention ; and said nothing hurt him so much, as not being able to serve them in the capacity of executioner. Vol. 2, p. 267.

43. I saw, says Girault, about three or four hundred persons drowned. There were women of all ages amongst them ; some were big with child, and of these several were delivered in the very lighters, among water and mud. This most shocking circumstance, their groans, their heart-piercing shrieks, excited no compassion. They with the fruit of their conjugal love went to the bottom together. Vol. 2, p. 122.

44. A woman going to be drowned was taken in childbirth. She was in the very act of delivery, when the horrid villains tore the child from her body, stuck it on the point of a bayonet, and thus carried it to the river.

A fourth of these, our representatives (says the author of *La Conjuraton*, page 162), a fourth (great God ! my heart dies within me) a fourth ripped open the wombs of the mothers, tore out the palpitating embryo, to deck the point of a pike of liberty and equality. Vol. 2, p. 153.

45. The number of bodies thrown into the river Loire, which is half the width of the Delaware at Philadelphia, was so considerable, that the municipal officers found it necessary to issue a proclamation (Vol. 5, page 70). *forbidding the use of its waters.*

It has been generally computed that the number of persons belonging to this unfortunate city and its environs, who were drowned, shot *en masse*, guillotined, and stifled or starved in prison, amounted to about *forty thousand*. And this computation is corroborated by the author of *La Conjuración*, who says (page 159), The number of persons murdered in the south of France, during the space of a very few months, is reckoned at a hundred thousand. The bodies thrown into the Loire are innumerable. Carrier alone put to death *more than forty thousand*, including men, women, and children.

FACTS from several Works, proving that these Cruelties were authorized or approved of by the National Assemblies.

After having led the reader through such rivers of blood, it seems indispensibly necessary to insert a few facts, showing by whose authority that blood was spilt; for it could answer no good purpose to excite this detestation, without directing it towards the proper object.

46. To begin with the Constituent Assembly: one proof of their approving of murder will suffice. They honoured with the title of *Vanquishers*, a blood-thirsty mob; who, after having taken two men prisoners, cruelly massacred them, and carried their heads about the streets of Paris on a pike. See *Rabaud's History of the French Revolution*, page 106.

47. The second Assembly, when they received advices of the murders of Jourdan and his associates at Avignon, as mentioned in the first chapter of the *Bloody Buoy*, threatened the member who communicated the news, because he had called the murderers *brigands*, and not *patriots*. See *La Gazette Universelle* for the month of May, 1792. And how did this Assembly behave when informed of the massacres in the prisons of Paris, during the first days of September, 1792? Tallien, of whom we have lately heard so much, came to the National Assembly, and informed them of the murdering in the following remarkable words: "The commissaries have done all they could to prevent the *disorders*," (the massacring the prisoners is what he calls *disorders*) "but they have not been able to stop the, in some sort, *just vengeance* of the people." The Assembly heard this

language very quietly; and Dr. Moore, from whose journal (page 178) the fact is taken, makes an apology for the Assembly, by saying, that they were *overawed*. But it has since fully appeared, that the leading members were the very persons who contrived the massacre, with the aid of Petion, Manuel, and Marat. It is a well known fact, recorded by the Abbé Baruel (page 334), that *Louvet*, one of the members of the Assembly, gave, the day after the September massacre, an order on the public treasury in the following words: "*On fight pay to the four bearers each twelve livres, for aiding in the dispatching of the priests at the prison of St. Firmin.*" Louvet was, at the time of writing this note on demand for murderers' wages, a legislator. And I cannot help remarking here, that a printer of a newspaper in the United States has lately boasted that this Louvet, "now President of the first Assembly on earth," says our printer, was the *editor of a Gazette*! People should be cautious how they boast of relationship with the legislators in that country of equality.

48. It is time, says Goulin, to tear aside the veil. The representatives Bourbotte and Bô knew all about the drownings and shootings; and Bô even said to Huchet, in speaking of the members of the revolutionary committee, that it was not *for the murders* that they were to be tried.

After this the counsellor for the committee asks this citizen Bô, what was the real motive for bringing the committee to trial; and the other confesses, that it was for their having *misapplied the treasures* taken from the prisoners. He pretends (page 60), though he had taken the place of Carrier at Nantz, and though the water of the river could not be drunk, on account of the dead bodies floating upon it; though a hundred or two of ditches had been dug, to put the people into that were shot; and though the city was filled with cries and lamentations; notwithstanding all this, he pretends that he could say nothing, for certain, *about the murders*.

This representative Bô (page 83) is convicted of having himself justified the conduct of the committee, and of Carrier.

Carrier, in his defence, says, that he had done no more than *his duty*; and that *the Convention had been regularly informed of every thing*. They complain now, says he (page 119) of shootings *en masse*, as if *the same had not been done at Angers, Saumur, Laval, and every where else*.

49. A witness (vol. 5, page 60) informs the tribunal, that he who was himself a member of the Convention, *had informed that body of all the horrors that were committed at Nantz, and particularly of the massacres of women and children.*

50. The author of *La Conjuration*, so often quoted, says (p. 162) When the bloody Carrier wrote to the Convention, that he was dispatching hundreds at a time by means of lighters with plugs at the bottom, Carrier was not blamed; on the contrary, he was *repeatedly applauded*, as being the author of an invention that did honour to his country! V. 5, p. 49.

EXTRACTS from "*THE BANDITTI UNMASKED, or Historical Memoirs of the present Times, by Gen. Danican.*"

51. THE military commission sent the municipal officers of Laval, without apprising me of their intention, to the Pont de Cé, whither they conducted, at the same time, *fifty cart loads* of nuns, priests, suspected persons, federalists, and *men of property*, who were all guillotined, drowned, or shot. The forty municipal officers were included in this infernal expedition, by the order of one MILLIERE, who had been a member of the Parisian Commune, during the massacres of September, and who was now a member of the Military Commission.

52. During the siege of Angers, MILLIERE and his accomplices caused *three or four thousand* Frenchmen to be put to death at the Pont de Cé, and among the number was my landlord. The witnesses to these horrors were Hortode, clerk to the Committee of war; Christophe, a captain in the 8th regiment of hussars; and La Croix, adjutant general, now attached to the Parisian Staff, who was the man that conveyed to Laval the municipal officers that were drowned by the order of Milliere. —Page 25, 26.

53. It is a certain fact, that a soldier of Marat's company, who was employed on these expeditions, proposed to save a young girl on *certain conditions*; but the virtuous victim turned from him with disdain, and, pressing close to her mother, accompanied her in the fatal boat.

54. *Francaffel* caused full as many to be drowned at Angers as Carrier did at Nantz; and this little monster is still suffered to exist, and calls himself a patriot of 89! Page 27.

55. Depopulation was at that time (in 1794) the order of the day, and Carnot displayed his judgment in the choice of General Vachot. The only qualification requisite to form a good

sans-culotte General, was to know how to massacre. Thus the brave and celebrated *Rosignol*, successor to General *Biron*, after having promised, at the bar of the Convention, to purge La Vendée in a fortnight, completely succeeded in exterminating, in less than three months, *one hundred thousand men* of both parties. Page 70.

56. While *Carrier* drowned 20,000 victims; while *Prieur* caused the federalists of Brest to be guillotined, (and, among others, the father of General *Moreau*, on the very day on which the son took the fort of Sluys); while *Barras* and *Freron* demolished Toulon, and shot 800 of our sailors and naval officers; a madman, named *La Planche*, formerly a benedictine Monk, represented at Caen, *Tiberius in a state of delirium*: on his arrival in that city, he perceived a consternation on every countenance, occasioned by the guillotine, and particularly by the presence of a deputy. "What means," said he, "this aristocratic terror that I observe? I order a civic promenade, and, this evening, I shall give a republican ball, and shall consider all those who shall fail to attend as aristocrats." The promenade began at ten in the morning; *La Planche* took the lead, followed by the whole population of Caen, and, from time to time, halted, and kneeling on the ground, addressed an invocation to *Marat*, to whom he made a preparatory offering of the heads of several persons whom he caused to be tried and condemned. In the very middle of the town *La Planche* exclaimed, with uplifting hands, *O great Marat!* the people who followed in this train eagerly re-echoed *O great Marat!* At the civic ball in the evening, he played with women's necks, observing that their bosoms were aristocrats that sunk beneath the hand of a republican; and he compelled many of these unhappy beings to dance with him, while their husbands and their fathers were lingering in prison.

57. In October 1793, in obedience to the decrees of the National Convention, the whole country of La Vendée was set fire to, and even the patriotic districts were not spared. Each column was preceded by fire and sword, by the aid of which an universal destruction was effected, without distinction of age or sex. An immense population fled before the republicans, in order to escape the fury of the flames, and joined the Catholic army, which was forced to pass the Loire at St. Florent. Let those who are endued with sensibility represent to their imaginations, more than a hundred thousand French, men,

women, and children; casting their eyes in despair, on a tract of country twenty leagues in circumference, where their houses and cottages were in a state of conflagration; and having but a few moments to escape from certain death. P. 84.

58. It was under the command of that miscreant, General *Turreau de la Liniere*, that the soldiers carried children on the points of their bayonets: I saw the original orders by which M. *Turreau* prescribed *universal massacre*; and yet M. *Turreau* has just been acquitted, and is now employed by the Directory, who call such men as M. *Turreau de la Liniere*, energetic republicans. P. 177.

59. That I may not be accused of always speaking *ab irato*, I shall quote *Vial's* book on La Vendée. This man, as I before observed, was a revolutionist and a drowner; but having quarrelled with his colleagues, he denounced them. P. 193.

"On the 23d Ventose, *Turreau* arrived at *Châlonnes*; the next day he burnt the possessions of the patriots, and caused several women and children to be shot; I escaped with the destruction of a farm." P. 130. Again,

"60. Of twenty thousand persons who were shot in the department of Maine and Loire, it is proved by five sentences, now before me, that five hundred and ninety were not dead in law (*hors la loi*); seventy-nine were executed on the 3d Nivose; seventy-five on the 4th; two hundred and thirty-three on the 6th; one hundred and five on the 23d; and ninety nine on the 27th Germinal." A very great number of children were included in these five sentences.

61. *Francaftel*, in his letter on the establishment of the military commission, says, "That so long as there exist great criminals, or federalists, in these countries, the ordinary tribunals ought not to act."—*Vial*, addressing himself to the popular club at Angers, observes, "You all know, citizens, that more than two thousand women and children have been assassinated in this infamous manner." *Vacheron* and *Morin*, members of that detestable commission, drew up the lists. Two women observed to *Obrumier*, "That they had only been arrested as suspected persons, but, notwithstanding this, he ordered them to be shot, with seventy other females. When any of these unhappy beings were observed to breathe, after they had been shot, the humane *Goupil* plunged his sabre into their bellies." The citizens of Angers deposed, "That they saw all these

“ victims pass by their doors, accompanied by music playing
 “ patriotic tunes; that they observed girls of fifteen and six-
 “ teen, doubly interesting by their beauty and their youth,
 “ embracing the knees of their executioners, and intreating
 “ them to spare their lives; and that every body (even the
 “ troops) shed tears, except the monsters of the Military
 “ Commissions, who had the barbarity to insult the sensibi-
 “ lity of the people. P. 78.

62. Yes, conquering People! *Twenty towns, and eighteen hundred villages or hamlets have been burned by you!* And your glory and your laurels have cost you *three millions of men*. These afflicting truths cannot be repeated too often, there are so many persons who do not believe them.

For instance, what people in Europe does not take for a fable, the establishment of a tan-yard at Meudon, for *tanning human skins*? It cannot, however, be forgotten, that a man came to the bar of the Convention to announce the discovery of a new and simple means for procuring leather in abundance; that the Committee of Public Safety (Carnot's committee) assigned him a convenient place for the execution of his plan, at the castle of Meudon, the gates of which were kept constantly shut; and, lastly, that *Barrere, Vaucliar*, and others, were the first who wore *boots made of human skin*. *Robespierre* did not slay his people *figuratively*; and as Paris supplied the army with shoes, it is possible that more than one defender of the country may have worn shoes made of the skin of his friends and relations. This will appear pleasant and incredible to certain *miserables*, and particularly to the propagandists.

National Convention, a tan-yard was established at Meudon, for tanning human skins, and France was indebted to your existence for a conception so monstrous! P. 209, 210.

63. The troops who went from Holland to Brittany committed every species of crime on their march; and, in the neighbourhood of Rouen, they literally *broiled* the feet of a peasant, in order to extort a discovery of his money. P. 212.

64. Prieur de la Marne, a madman, perpetually drunk, excited an insurrection in Morbihan, in concert with a General Canuel, who rode over the bodies of the Chouans that were shot at Vannes; while at Josselin, one Battéux, a cook and commissary, delegated by Carrier and Prieur, made their victims dig the graves which they were destined to fill. The whole com-

mune of Brest went to denounce Prieur at the bar of the Convention. During the siege of Angers he put to death a prodigious number of women and girls, who were arrested in the suburbs: after he had examined them and treated them with every mark of ridicule and contempt, he ordered them to be sent to *the Hospital*, as he called it, and they were shot at the water side. The soldiers laughed while they executed these orders, and stripped the bodies.

65. A Madame de Civrac, an abbess, was taken before Francastel and Prieur. She had a faithful servant with her, who refused to quit her; they were accordingly both guillotined at Angers. This lady was at least eighty years of age. Francastel caused several persons to be drowned, even after the death of Robespierre. At Saveney, Prieur caused *twelve hundred peasants*, who had laid down their arms, to be shot: after he had put them all together in a church, he ordered a republican column to halt, and the chief of brigade, Carbon, was entrusted with the direction of the massacre. This Carbon must be still at Laudéac, where he informed me of the circumstance, at a time when he was under my command. At Noirmoutier *fifteen hundred prisoners of war were shot*. It was there that the brave and virtuous D'Elbée perished, with several other officers of merit. At Mans, all the women that could be found were put to death. At Laval, nine months after all these massacres, I had the good fortune to save the life of a young girl of Maulevrier; who, at the massacre at Mans, had received the last sighs of her mother, on the high road, after which she lived six months in the woods. —Pages 230, 231, 232.

The succeeding Extracts are selected from a Work recently published, entitled "A Residence in France, during the Years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795; described in a series of Letters from an English Lady," 2 vols. 8vo.

66. THE whole town of Bedouin, in the South of France, was burnt, pursuant to a decree of the Convention, to expiate the imprudence of some of its inhabitants, in having cut down a dead Tree of Liberty. Above sixty people were guillotined as accomplices, and their bodies thrown into pits, dug by order of the representative, Maignet, then on mission, before their death. These executions were succeeded by a conflagration of all the houses, and the imprisonment or dispersion of their possessors.

It is likewise worthy of remark, that many of these last were obliged, by express order of Maignet, to be spectators of the murder of their friends and relations. Vol. 2, page 14.

The following is the copy of a letter, addressed to the Mayor of Paris, by a commissary of the government of Angers.

67. "You will give us pleasure by transmitting the details of your fête at Paris last decade, with the hymns that were sung. Here we all cried '*Vive la République!*' as we ever do when our holy mother Guillotine is at work. Within these three days she has shaved eleven priests, one *ci-devant* noble, a nun, a general, and a superb Englishman six feet high; and as he was too tall by a head, we have put that into a sack. At the same time eight hundred rebels were shot at the Pont de Cé, and their carcases thrown into the Loire! I understand the army is on the track of the runaways. All we overtake we shoot on the spot, and in such numbers that the ways are heap-
ed with them."

68. About this time a woman who sold newspapers, and the printer of them, were guillotined for paragraphs deemed *inciviques*.

69. A farmer was guillotined, because some blades of corn appeared growing in one of his ponds; from which circumstance it was inferred, that he had thrown in a large quantity, in order to promote a scarcity.—Though it was substantially proved on his trial, that at the preceeding harvest the grain of an adjoining field had been got in during a high wind, and that in all probability some scattered ears which reached the water, had produced what was deemed sufficient testimony to convict him. Another underwent the same punishment for pursuing his usual course of tillage, and growing part of his ground with lucerne, instead of devoting the whole to wheat. P. 100.

70. I have already noticed the cruel and ferocious temper of Le Bon, and the massacres of his tribunals are already well known. I will only add some circumstances which not only may be considered as characteristic of this tyrant, but of the times, and I fear I may add of the people, who suffered and even applauded them. They are selected from many others not susceptible of being described in language fit for an English reader.

71. Being one day amusing himself, as usual, with a sight of a *Guillotine*, where several had already suffered, one of the victims having, from a very natural emotion, averted his eyes, while he placed his body in the posture required, the execu-

nioner perceived it, and going to the sack which contained the heads of those just sacrificed, took one out, and with the most horrid imprecations, obliged the unhappy wretch to kiss it: yet Le Bon not only permitted, but sanctioned this by dining daily with the hangman. He was afterwards reproached with this familiarity in the Convention, but defended himself by saying,—"A similar act of Lequinio's was inserted by your orders in the Bulletin with honourable mention; and your decrees have invariably consecrated the principles on which I acted."—They all felt for a moment the dominion of conscience, and were silent. On another occasion, he suspended an execution, while the savages whom he kept in pay, threw dirt on the prisoners, and insulted them previous to their suffering.

72. When any of his colleagues passed through Arras, he always proposed their joining with him in a "partie de Guillotine," and the executions were perpetrated in a small square at Arras, rather than in the great one, that himself, his wife, and relations, might more commodiously enjoy the spectacle from the balcony of the Theatre, where they took their coffee, attended by a band of music, which played while this human butchery lasted.

73. The Convention, the Committees, all France, were well acquainted with the conduct of Le Bon. He himself began to fear he might have exceeded the limits of his commission; and upon communicating some scruples of this kind to his employers, received the following letters, which, though they do not exculpate him, certainly render the Committee of Public Welfare more criminal than himself. P. 121, 122, 123.

"CITIZEN,

"The Committee of Public Welfare approve the measures you have adopted, at the same time that they deem the warrant which you solicit to be unnecessary: such measures being not only allowable, but enjoined by the very nature of your mission. No consideration ought to stand in the way of your revolutionary progress. Give free scope therefore to your energy; the powers you are invested with are unlimited, and *whatever* you may deem conducive to the public good, you are free, you are even called upon by duty, to carry into execution without delay. We here transmit you an order of the Committee, by which your powers are extended to the neighbouring departments. Armed with such means, and with your energy,

you will go on to confound the enemies of the Republic, with the very schemes they have projected for its destruction.

“CARNOT*,
“BARRERE,
“R. LINDET.

74. This black list of enormities might be extended almost *ad infinitum*; but it is deemed expedient to close it, at least for the present, with the confession of a staunch advocate for the French Revolution, a Constitution-monger, a Legislator, and a Judge—in short, no less a personage than THOMAS PAINE, who, in his malignant attack upon General Washington, for the first time in his life, stumbled upon *the truth*.—“To such a pitch of rage and
“suspicion was Robespierre and his Committee arrived, that it
“seemed as if they feared to leave a man alive. *No man could*
“*count upon his life for twenty hours.* One hundred and sixty-
“nine prisoners were taken out of the Luxembourg in one
“night, and one hundred and sixty of them were guillotined.
“In the next list I have good reason to believe *I was in-*
“*cluded.*”—FINIS CORONAT OPUS!!!

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